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62.59

1951

CATALOG of SEEDS

adapted to the Southwest



49th ANNUAL ISSUE OF

ROSWELL

SEED

COMPANY

115-117 South Main

P. O. Box 725

Roswell, New Mexico

Phone 92

Established 1900

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"Hidden Value"

Nature put it in small seeds,
"The Lord helps he who helps himself,"
So, began improvement of man's needs,
Seed breeding increased his wealth.

With good seed, now at hand,
The Story is only partly told,
Varieties adapted to climate and land,
Are worth their weight in gold.

The best is always the cheapest,
In seed, legal service and medical care.
In the best we should invest,
To find the Hidden Value there.

Great values hide in weed-killers,
And other chemicals, such as insecticides,
Seed treatments, commercial fertilizers,
Fumigants, Hormones and Fungicides.

The trained eye of an expert,
Will not detect live seed from dead,
Or active chemicals from inert,
The Value is Hidden, t'was said.

Depend on the dealers reputation,
And buy these items with confidence.
In spite of glorified temptation,
Turn Hidden Values to dollars n' cents.

There is tax-free, Hidden Value,
In our fifty years of reputation,
Protecting it will protect you.
Leave it with Gill's Fourth Generation.

Only word pictures show these values,
The Roswell Seed Co. invites you to look,
After forty-nine annual issues,
There's only word pictures in this book.

THE ROSWELL SEED COMPANY warrants that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container within recognized tolerances. No other or further warranty, expressed or implied, can be given with seeds. Our liability in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

Vegetable Seeds In Bulk

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Grown extensively for its rapid growing, large, deep green sprouts of splendid quality. Tender when large, resistant to rust.

Paradise—The thick stem sort. Possibly the heaviest producer and the fastest grower.

BEANS—Bush Varieties

Improved Burpee Stringless Green Pod (53 Days)—Green pod about 6 inches long, nearly round, slightly curved and fiberless. For quality this is the outstanding string bean in the Pecos Valley. Plants are bushy and productive. Raised in the home or market garden for canning and freezing.

Tendergreen (54 days)—Favored by some and is a general purpose bean of good quality. Pods are light green, meaty and stringless, also, round and straight. Plants are erect and productive. Used extensively by truckers and canners.

Giant Stringless Green Pod (53 Days)—Green pods, stringless and brittle with marked indentations between the beans. Preferred by some for late planting. A good producer, shipper and canner.

Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax (55 Days)—Pods are yellow, round, about 7 inches long and stringless. The leading yellow podded string bean in our locality. Plants are vigorous and productive.

BEANS—Running Varieties

Kentucky Wonder (65 Days)—Also known as Texas Prolific or Old Homestead. The fine flavor of this bean makes it the favorite of the pole varieties. The green pods are about 9 inches long, grow in clusters, are curved and indented, meaty and brittle, but do have strings. A hardy climber that is productive until late in the season. Will produce under some conditions of the Pecos Valley where others will not live.

McCaslan (65 Days)—Similar to Kentucky Wonder except seeds are white. Pods 8 inches long, flat and medium green. A good bean for the market, can be used as snap or dry beans.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Improved (75 Days)—Pods grow in clusters averaging 4 seeds each. Recommended for freezing. Plants are very productive, large, erect and of the bush type.

Henderson's Bush (66 Days)—This is the baby lima of the bush type which is often grown for a dry bean. Flat pods contain 3 to 4 flat beans. Excellent quality and good canner. Plants are about 18 inches tall, early and dark green.

Fordhook Bush Lima (75 Days)—The large potato lima type. 4 inch pods are broad and contain 3 to 4 thick beans of highest quality. Large erect plants produce very heavy in the Pecos Valley. Grown in the market garden for shipping, highly recommended for freezing.

LIMA BEANS (Continued)

Jackson Wonder (65 Days)—A pinto or calico bean of the Henderson Bush or baby lima type. Strongly flavored beans, are used for snaps or dry shelled. Plants are small and spreading. Very productive and drought resistant, well adapted to the Pecos Valley.

King of the Garden (88 Days)—The most popular large pole lima. A vigorous climber and heavy producer. Broad, straight pods contain 4 to 6 large oval shaped white beans.

Sieva (77 Days)—The small lima of the climbers, known in the South as Carolina Small White or Butter Bean. Heavy yielder and bears over a long season.

Florida Butter Speckled (88 Days)—A climber, small bean, commonly grown in the South. Adapts itself to adverse seasonal conditions very readily. Used either in the green shelled or dry stage. Pods grow in clusters, usually three beans to a pod.

Giant Butter Speckled (85-90 Days)—Large, flat, speckled seeds. Pods 4½ inches long and an inch wide. Vigorous climber, vines become 10 feet long.

BEETS

Will stand light frost. Begin planting late in March, continue planting for succession until early September using six pounds seed per acre.

Detroit Dark Red (50-60 Days)—Our leader for early or late planting in the home or market garden. Good shipper or canner. Dark color, does not show zones. Globe shaped with small collar and tap root. Top is short, beets are uniform and smooth.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected (50-60 Days)—Similar to the above, but with darker red flesh and taller top. One of the best for canning.

Eclipse (65 Days)—Medium sized, flattened-globe shaped roots. Bright red flesh with whitish zones.

Early Blood Turnip (50-55 Days)—The old standard that is well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Slightly flattened roots, flesh purplish-red with zones of lighter shade.

Early Wonder Improved (58 Days)—Very desirable for home or market. Flattened-globe purplish-red, roots with small collar and tap root. Tops medium dark green.

STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)

Mammoth Long Red (110 Days)—One of the heaviest yielders that grows about half out of the ground. Light red, extremely large, long, slightly tapered roots. White flesh with rose tinge. Easy to harvest. Adapted to alkaline soils.

Golden Tankard (102 Days)—Nearly cylindrical, growing partly above ground. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh yellow with white zones. Productive and sweet.

Giant Half Sugar Rose (90 Days)—White flesh, high in sugar content. Valuable for feeding. Heavy yielding; long-oval white roots, rose colored at shoulder.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

A member of the beet family which is grown for the top only. Green part of leaf used like other greens, stems used in salads.

Fordhook Giant (60 Days)—Leaves are dark green, broad and upright, savoyed with broad white midrib. Our outstanding variety.

CABBAGE

For early, sow seed in hot beds in December or January, reset in open in February or March. For late planting sow seeds in open beds and transplant. One ounce will produce about 2000 plants. Ten to fifteen thousand plants required to the acre.

Golden Acre (62-64 Days)—Our best variety with medium size, hard, uniform heads. Plants small, heads round, stems short, small outer leaves allow close planting. Stands a long time without bursting. Favored by truckers for early market.

Copenhagen Market (68-70 Days)—An old dependable in the Pecos Valley for early market and shipping. Round heads, solid and of superior quality. Short stem.

Marion Market (78 Days)—Resistant to yellows, developed from Copenhagen Market but later maturing and slightly larger. Heads are about 7 inches in diameter, round, firm and of good quality. Will produce on yellows infested soil where non-resistant strains fail.

Early Jersey Wakefield (62-64 Days)—Cone shaped, extra early, compact heads are five inches thick and seven inches long weighing 2½ lbs. Leaf is dark green, stem is short.

Evergreen Hollander (90-100 Days)—One of the most popular main crops in the mountain districts. A solid medium size head from 5 to 7 lbs. Outer leaves retain green color well and protect for long distance shipping. A heavy yielder.

Ferry's Hollander (105 Days)—One of the best late varieties for high altitude. Solid spherical heads, 6½ to 7 inches in diameter will weigh 6 to 7 lbs. Medium small, short stemmed, hardy plant. Excellent quality. Keeps well in storage until late spring.

Danish Ballhead (100 Days)—Solid, large, flattened globe shaped head that keeps well in storage. Short stem and medium sized plant. Does extra well in mountain districts.

Danish Roundhead (90-100 Days)—Similar to Danish Ballhead but with shorter stem and slightly larger head. This is also a good cabbage for the mountain districts.

Red Rock (100 Days)—Forms a round, dark red, solid head about 8 inches in diameter. The quality is excellent and it keeps well in storage.

Late Flat Dutch (110 Days)—A large, flattened and very firm head on a medium stem. Excellent for kraut.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Also known as "Chinese Lettuce," "Odorless Cabbage," "Celery Cabbage," etc. Plant in the fall for best results, does fine on muck land. Do not sow in spring since it will bolt to seed, neither does it transplant well. Used in salads sometimes as a substitute for lettuce. Heads will keep well in storage for about two months.

Chihili (70 Days)—Outside leaves dark green, inside creamy white of fine quality. Crisp, tender, sweet heads are 18-20 inches tall and 3½-4 inches thick. Sure heading.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce produces 3000 plants, 6 to 8 ounces per acre. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. Leaves must be gathered and tied about the head to protect from the sun to facilitate bleaching.

Early Danish Snowball (30 to 35 Days from seed to plant, 60 Days from setting of plant to maturity)—An all purpose variety for both home and market garden. Has long been our leading variety.

CARROTS

May be planted as early as February and as late as August 15th, difficult to obtain a stand in mid-summer. Do not allow water to cover seed beds in tight soil. Excellent yields and quality produced in the Southwest. Plant 2 to 3 lbs. seed per acre.

Chantenay (72 Days)—A splendid all purpose heavy yielder. 5½ to 6 inches long, 2¼ inches thick at the top. Stump rooted; flesh deep orange.

Chantenay Long Type (72 Days)—A dependable producer of the long coreless type. Developed for soils that have high moisture table. Good shipper in bunches or bulk.

Imperator (77 Days)—Long cylindrical and well stump rooted which makes it a popular bunching variety. Deep orange, excellent quality, measures about 8x2 inches.

Chantenay Red Cored (72 Days)—Improved over Chantenay in color, texture and flesh. Deep reddish-orange; about 6 inches long, 2¼ at the shoulder. Stump ended.

Nantes Half Long, Scarlet (68 Days)—Desirable for home garden and early market. 6-7 inches long, 1¼ inches thick. Small top, bright orange flesh of high quality.

Danver's Half Long (75 Days)—Still a favorite with many. 6 inches long, 2 inches thick at shoulder. Orange roots, blunt tip and broad shoulder.

Oxheart or Guerande (72 Days)—Roots are heart shaped and scarlet-orange. Desirable for field culture and heavy soil. Good keeper and often used for stock feed.

CELERY

The Roswell District has long been noted for a superior quality of celery, especially in flavor. The production should not be undertaken on a large scale by someone who is not experienced. Seed should be sown in April and plants reset in July. Must be bleached with boards, paper or earth. One ounce of seed will produce 10,000 plants.

White Plume (115 Days)—A first early, solid and crisp. Foliage green tinted white but both foliage and stalks will blanch readily to snowy white. Medium sized plants.

Utah (125 Days)—Quality placed it among leaders of the green type for main crop. Stocky plants are full hearted and compact. Full rounded, solid, thick stems.

Easy Blanching (125 Days)—A very good green variety, second early. Vigorous and compact, blanches easily. White, thick, nutty-flavored stalks will keep well.

Golden Plume or Wonderful (115-120 Days)—Blanches readily to a golden yellow. Crisp with excellent flavor. Heavy producer, about 24-26 inches tall.

CUCUMBERS

Do not plant until warm weather. Plant again in July for late pickles. Plant in hills 4 feet each way, one ounce of seed to 50 hills.

Straight-8 (66 Days)—Straight, about 8 inches long and 2 inches thick. Deep green and rounded at ends. A favorite with commercial growers, it is uniform and attractive.

Improved Long Green (70 Days)—10-12 inches long, about 3 inches thick. Preferred in the home garden, since it is for general table use. Prolific and a good seller.

A & C (68 Days)—Uniform, nearly cylindrical, attractive dark green, tapered at ends. A leader among market gardeners and shippers.

Chicago Pickling (60 Days)—One of the best for pickling. Medium green, 6½ inches long, 2¼ inches thick. Very prolific, warted and ribbed at pickling sizes.

COLLARDS

A member of the cabbage family, but non-heading, used for greens. Cultivate the same as cabbage.

True Georgia (75 Days)—The most popular variety. Vigorous plants withstand heat and adverse soil conditions. Plants 2-3 feet tall, form loose cluster of tender leaves.

SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam (88-89 Days)—The leading hybrid for all purposes. Developed by Purdue University. Well proven in the Pecos Valley after ten years use. Adapted to varied conditions and resistant to disease. Sturdy straight stalks are 6 feet tall. Uniform ears, 8 inches long, have 10-14 rows. Plant thinly, the suckers will make ears. Medium sized, sweet kernels are a rich yellow in color. Good shuck coverage.

Stowell's Evergreen (95 Days)—Deep, white, sweet, tender kernels; 14 to 20 rowed. A standard late variety that sells or cans well.

Golden Bantam (79 Days)—Still the old favorite with many home and market gardeners. Ears 7 inches long with 8 rows of delicious kernels. One of the sweetest of all corns and of best quality.

Country Gentleman (100 Days)—Sweet, white, tender kernels, are irregularly placed on the ears that average 7 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter. One of the richest flavored of all the late varieties.

GARDEN CORN

Trucker's Favorite (82-85 Days)—Resistant to ear worms which means much to the Pecos Valley where this corn has become popular during the past eleven years. Good flavored and remains in roasting ear stage for long time, also used as an early dried corn. Stalks are 8-9 feet tall, usually bearing two ears which are 8-9½ inches long and carry 10-16 rows of tender kernels that are moderately sweet.

Hickory King (95 Days)—A field corn that has been used for many years in the Pecos Valley for roasting ears. Will not stand long in roasting ear stage. One of the best for meal. 8 rowed, very large flat kernels and small cob.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Plants are 2-2½ feet high with leaves cut into thread-like divisions. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. The stem and sometimes the seeds are used for flavoring, especially in pickles.

EGG PLANT

Sow in hot beds in spring, set in open field when nights are warm. Requires rich soil. One ounce produces 1,500 plants. Excellent quality can be produced in the Pecos Valley.

Black Beauty (80 Days)—A prolific early variety. The thrifty plants grow 24-30 inches tall and produce 4-6 large, dark purple fruit that hold well after picking.

New York Purple Spineless (83 Days)—The spreading plants are 30-36 inches tall and bear 4-5 smooth, oval deep purple fruits that are slightly larger than Black Beauty.

KALE

Dwarf Siberian (60-65 Days)—A hardy, productive variety with bluish green foliage that grows rapidly and is slow running to seed in the spring. Not so curly as the Scotch types.

Tall Scotch (75 Days)—Very hardy, upright plants, 30 inches tall. Numerous large deep yellowish-green, finely curled leaves. Both of these varieties can be planted in the spring or fall. The quality is improved by frost.

LETTUCE

Sow lettuce in November for earliest spring use. Sow again very early in the spring. Will stand frost. In mountain districts head lettuce may be sown last of July for fall crop. Bolts seed stems and tip burns in hot weather.

Premier Great Lakes (74 Days)—Will produce a large percent of perfect heads, slow bolting. Dark green outer leaves are well folded over the large, uniform, compact heads. A new variety developed by Pennsylvania State College.

Imperial 847 (83 Days)—A medium sized head that has become well known for its resistance to brown blight and hot weather. Leaves are smooth and thick. Heads are firm and well folded.

Los Angeles, New York or Wonderful (80 Days)—Large, sweet, crisp heads that are tightly folded. Now largely supplanted by the Imperial strains.

Los Angeles No. 12 (77 Days)—This early sure heading strain will stand more warm weather than the above. Exposed heads are light green, the leaves are thin.

Iceberg (84 Days)—Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and white interior. Edges of green leaves are tinged with reddish brown. Desired by mountain growers.

Early Curled Simpson (45 Days)—Non-heading, forms compact bunch. Light green, tender and sweet. Hardy and dependable. White seed.

Black Seeded Simpson (46 Days)—One of the most popular of the loose leaf varieties. Broad leaves much blistered and excessively frilled. Stands well without seeding.

MUSTARD

Sow early in the spring, also again in the fall. One ounce to 50 ft. drill. Will produce tender succulent leaves in 4 to 5 weeks from time of sowing.

Giant Southern Curled—The most popular in the Pecos Valley. Hardy, wide, bright green leaves with curly edges. Plants quite upright, slightly spreading.

Large Smooth Leaf—Vigorous, large, deep green, broad-oval leaves which are plain except for the toothed margin.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth. Heat and drought resistant, slow to seed. Combines flavors of mustard and spinach.

MELONS — CANTALOUPES

The Pecos Valley always produces some of the best, both for flavor and size. Plant after danger of frost, in hills 8 by 8 ft. One ounce to 50 hills. Planting seed under HOTKAPS in the field will produce marketable melons two or three weeks earlier.

Hale's Best (80 Days)—We offer special select seed in this variety. One of the first on the market. Salmon flesh of excellent flavor and quality. A good shipper and the best seller on the local market. Fruits oval, 6½ by 5½ inches, covered with heavy netting, indistinct ribbing.

MELONS (Continued)

Hales Best No. 36 (80 Days)—Quality and flavor much the same as Hale's Best. Shape is nearly round and ribbing almost eliminated. Fruits are smaller and more uniform than Hale's Best with small seed cavity.

Hale's Best No. 45 (88 Days)—Powdery mildew resistant. Will stand long distance shipping without deterioration after it has been picked at full slip ripened stage, therefore, it is considered our best shipper.

Hale's Best Jumbo Strain (83 Days)—A large fruited strain of this leading variety for local markets. Fruits oval, 5 to 6 lbs., ribbing somewhat prominent, heavily netted. Seed pocket rather large. Orange flesh is sweet and of good quality.

Rockyford (92 Days)—A small green-fleshed melon. Spicy, juicy and of excellent flavor. Still used widely for home gardens. Small fruit, about 2½ lbs., nearly round.

Texas No. 1 (90 Days)—Developed by Texas Experiment Station for resistance to aphids and downy mildew. 5½ inches long by 5 inches, moderately netted. Firm, sweet, salmon colored flesh.

Banana (98 Days)—Resembles a huge banana in shape, 14 to 20 inches long. Flesh is pronounced salmon with somewhat of a banana-like flavor.

Honey Dew, Green Fleshed (112 Days)—A winter melon, 7 to 8 inches long, and 6 inches in diameter, nearly white, becoming creamy yellow, almost smooth. Flesh is thick, pale emerald green with honey-like flavor. Keeps well in storage.

WATERMELONS

Plant after danger of frost in hills 8 by 8 feet. About 2 lbs. of seed to each acre. The earliest melons can be produced by planting under HOTKAPS.

Kleckley Sweet, sometimes called **Monte Cristo** (85 Days)—One of the best sellers of the cylindrical shape. Good for local market. Flesh bright red, crisp and extremely sweet. Dark green with thin, tender rind.

Improved Kleckley Sweet or Wondermelon (88 Days)—An improved strain of Kleckley Sweet, being more full at either end. It is large, heavy, oblong, has a dark green skin and a thin rind. Scarlet meat and solid, sweet heart.

Stone Mountain, sometimes called **Dixie Belle** (90 Days)—Oval, almost round with blocky ends. One of the largest, dark green with indistinct veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Rind is thin but tough and hard. A good shipper and seller.

Texas Black Diamond (Florida Giant) (95 Days)—Vigorous, productive vines. A nearly round, dark green melon with firm red flesh. Ships well, will weigh about 40 lbs. Specimens have been known to reach 120 lbs. This has been a popular, all purpose melon in the Southwest during the past nine years.

Dixie Queen (85 Days)—An oval-round melon that will average 30 lbs. Light green with dark green stripes. Very prolific and a good shipper of excellent quality. Crisp, sweet, bright red flesh is quite free from fibre. Thin but tough rind.

Halbert Honey (85 Days)—Similar to Kleckley Sweet but somewhat larger. Fruits are cylindrical with blunt ends, slightly ridged, dark green, lightly veined, rind very tender. Flesh bright red and exceptionally sweet.

Irish Grey (95 Days)—Tough rind makes it a good shipper. Oblong, light grey tinged with green. Flesh bright red and firm. Productive and a favorite with many.

WATERMELONS (Continued)

Blacklee (85 Days)—Cylindrical fruit of about 35 lbs. Dark green, thin but tough rind. Sweet, bright red flesh of good texture. Vigorous vines are resistant to Fusarium wilt. Very well liked after five years use in our locality.

Golden Honey (85 Days)—Flesh is amber-yellow, seeds are brown. Medium size, nearly round, light green with dark green stripes. Flesh is chunky.

ONIONS

The quality and yield of onions produced in the Pecos Valley is among the best. Sow seed in the open in September, transplant in February or March. Or, plant in hotbeds in January, transplant in March and April. Or, the seed may be drilled in the open field in February and thinned when the plants reach the size of a pencil, labor costs makes this method very popular. Use 90,000 to 120,000 plants per acre in double rows.

Denia (105 Days)—An old standby in the Pecos Valley. One of the largest, globe-shaped, yellow skinned, white fleshed. Very mild and sweet.

Yellow Valencia (114 Days)—Will equal the Denia for yield and quality. Deep amber, globular with small neck. White flesh is mild and sweet. Ships and keeps well.

In Both Denia and Yellow Sweet Spanish, we will offer local grown seed from hand selected bulbs. These seeds have proven that they will produce the best quality and the highest yields in this section. Priced separately on page 15.

White Valencia (114 Days)—The largest of the globular, white varieties. Flesh clear, white, firm and mild. Small neck. In some localities does not obtain the desired size.

Grano (90 Days)—Top-shaped, straw-colored skin, white flesh. Good keeper. Extra early, good flavor and sweet. Developed in New Mexico, known to some as Babosa.

White Grano—The same as the Grano except that the skin color is white and in some soils it will not obtain the full size.

White Lisbon—Grown exclusively for an early bunching onion. If allowed to bulb, it will make a very thick neck.

Onion Sets—Used mainly to produce early green onions. We can supply White or Yellow.

OKRA

Sow seed thinly in warm soil, in drills about 2 ft. apart. Thin out to 9 inches apart. One and one-half ounces will plant 100 ft. of drill.

Dwarf Green Long Pod (50 Days)—Pods are from 5 to 7 inches long, dark green, fluted and pointed. Plant is dwarf, about three feet high. Sets pods early and bears late.

White Velvet (60 Days)—Pods are about 6 inches long, round and smooth, velvety white, excellent flavor and tender. Branching and prolific plants are about 5 ft. tall.

Clemson Spineless (50-55 Days)—An improved strain of the long green pod type. Pods do not have prickly spines, will develop to 9 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, straight ridged and tapered near the tip. Plants grow about 5 ft. tall.

PARSLEY

Used for flavoring and garnishing. Does best in rich soil. One ounce of seed sows 150 ft. of drill.

Double Moss Curled (70 Days)—A thrifty, compact plant. Attractive, deep green foliage. One of the best for market or home garden.

PARSNIPS

Sow seed in February in loose, rich soil. May be left in ground and dug as wanted. They are improved by frost. One ounce sows 200 ft. of drill.

Hollow Crown (95 Days)—Roots are white, smooth and of excellent flavor, 12 to 14 inches long, about 3 inches thick at the shoulder with a deep, hollow crown.

PEAS

Plant February 15th to April 15th in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, one pound of seed to 50 feet. Must be planted early, will not stand summer heat of Pecos Valley.

Alaska (60 Days)—One of the early smooth varieties. Will only mature one crop. Plants are about 28 inches tall and pods are 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

Bliss Everbearing (76 Days)—Dark green, thrifty vines about 30 inches tall, 4 to 5 light green peas in a straight pod. This pea has a long bearing period and has done well in the mountain sections.

Dwarf Telephone (75 Days)—Stocky, light green plant about 25 inches tall. Light green pods contains 8 to 10 peas of good quality. Resistant to wilt. Good for home garden and shipping.

Little Marvel (62 Days)—One of our most dependable for many years. Thrifty plants are 18 to 20 inches tall. Dark green, plump, straight pods contains 7 to 8 good quality peas. The quality and productiveness is unsurpassed.

Nott's Excelsior (62 Days)—An excellent early variety and heavy yielder. Dark green plants, 16 inches tall with slender pods 3 inches long containing 6 to 7 medium size peas. A favorite with many in the Pecos Valley, also good in the mountain sections.

Thomas Laxton (62 Days)—One of the most popular heavy yielders. Plants are about three feet tall. Pods 4 inches long, well filled and square ended. Among the best for quality. Excellent for canning, shipping and freezing.

PEPPER

Plant the seed in hills two feet apart in the open field after danger of frost. Or, plants are often raised in hotbeds and transplanted after nights are warm. One ounce produces 2000 plants.

California Wonder (72 Days)—By far the most popular of the sweet varieties. Good for shipping or local use. Pods are green, 4 lobed, very thick, heavy and smooth, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. Sweet, distinct flavor.

Pimento (73 Days)—Plants are large, erect, prolific. Fruits are sweet, heart-shaped, very smooth; color is dark green, changing to bright crimson. Unusually thick flesh.

Anaheim Chili (73 Days)—Good for canning and drying, also, the best seller when green. Pod is longer and milder than the more pungent varieties but definitely a hot pepper. Deep green pod changes to bright scarlet. The dependable leading chili for many years.

Hungarian Wax (61-65 Days)—Very hot, early and productive. The green pods turn to light yellow when young, red when ripe and become 5-6 inches long.

Small Red Chili (82 Days)—Pungent, conical pods; 2 inches long by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the stem. Light to medium green, changing to deep red. Very productive, spreading plant is about 18 inches tall.

PUMPKINS

Plant in hills 8 ft. each way after danger of frost. One ounce to 30 hills. Two pounds per acre.

Small Sugar or Pie (108 Days)—The leader for general use. Fruits are deep orange, round, flattened at ends, somewhat ribbed, 6-8 pounds. Good quality, thick flesh.

Kentucky Field (120 Days)—A heavy yielder for canning and stock feed. Large fruits, 10-15 pounds, odd shaped, creamy buff skin, yellow flesh, good quality, rather coarse.

Green Striped Cushaw (112 Days)—Crooknecked, 10-12 lbs. Skin is hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular green stripes. Flesh is medium coarse, yellow and thick.

White Cushaw (110 Days)—Smaller than the Green Striped, neck is straighter, and shorter. Skin is nearly white.

RADISHES

Plant early in the Spring, follow by succession every 15 days. One ounce to 50 feet.

Crimson Giant (29 Days)—Will stand well without becoming pithy. One of the most popular. Roots spherical to slightly top shaped, 1½ inches in diameter, deep scarlet.

Scarlet Globe Short Top (21-23 Days)—Good quality. Chosen by shippers for its short top. Elongated globe roots are bright scarlet. Flesh is crisp and white.

French Breakfast (25 Days)—Roots are scarlet with white bottom, oblong and blunt. Excellent quality for general use; also suitable for forcing.

Sparkler (26 Days)—Root is almost globe shaped, lower third is white, balance is a dull scarlet. Splendid quality until large. Small tops that are desired by market gardeners.

Cincinnati Market (29 Days)—The most popular of the long varieties. Tops are small, roots are straight, 6-7 inches long. Skin is fine scarlet. Flesh is white and crisp.

White Icicles (27 Days)—The best of the long white radishes. The roots are 4-5 inches long, slightly stumped, transparent-white and brittle. Excellent quality, mild flavor.

Chinese Rose Winter (52 Days)—A very popular distinct winter sort. Long cylindrical roots, thicker at lower end. Smooth, bright scarlet in color, flesh white, firm and pungent.

RHUBARB

Sow seed in spring, plants will be ready to re-plant the following fall or spring. Set plants 4 feet each way.

Victoria—The main crop sort. Vigorous, upright, thick, stalks of splendid red color.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Long, tapered, white roots, 6-8 inches long, 1½ inches thick. Grows like a parsnip, needs deep soil. Plant in early spring, ready to use in November.

SPINACH

Sow in February and March and again in October for the earliest spring use. Will not do well in hot weather. One ounce to 50 feet, 10-15 lbs. per acre broadcast.

SPINACH (Continued)

Viroflay (45 Days)—The long, broad, pointed, thick smooth leaves make this spinach generally preferred when conditions will allow it to be planted. Blights and bolts to seed readily in warm weather. Easy to wash and a good spinach to can.

Giant Nobel (44 Days)—Considered by many to be the best of the thick, smooth leaved sort. Large vigorous plant that is an enormous yielder. Slow to form seed. A good canner.

Bloomsdale (42 Days)—Will stand well without bolting to seed, therefore used extensively for spring planting. Leaves intensely crumpled and blistered, dark green.

Virginia Blight Resistant (39 Days)—Used principally in sections where blight occurs. Somewhat smoother than Bloomsdale, inclined to bolt to seed earlier.

Old Dominion (40-42 Days)—A cross between Virginia Savoy and King of Denmark and possesses the blight resistance of Virginia and the late seeding characteristics of the King of Denmark. Dark green and crumpled leaves except at the tip.

New Zealand (70 Days)—Distinctly removed from true spinach. Plants tall and spreading with numerous shoots. Leaves rather small and pointed. Grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.

SQUASH

Plant when danger of frost is past, in hills 4 to 6 feet apart. One ounce of seed plants 40 hills.

Early White Bush Scallop (53 Days)—Also known as patty pan. Plants are bush type. Fruits greenish white turning to white when matured, flattened and smooth with scalloped edges.

Golden Summer Crookneck (50 Days)—Productive, bush type plant. Fruits are bright yellow and somewhat warted. Will become 12-14 inches long, edible at earlier stage.

Giant Summer Straightneck (55 Days)—One of the best for shipping, since straight necks pack well without breaking. Fruits are large and heavier than crookneck. Skin is warted and yellow. A very good seller.

Italian or Zucchini (60 Days)—Bush type plant. Fruits are grayish green, straight and nearly cylindrical, will become large. In best edible condition when 6-8 inches long.

Caserta (55-57 Days)—Early, prolific, summer type. Glossy green fruit with interrupted dark stripes, 6-7 inches long by 1½ inches wide. The quality is good and the yield is high.

Table Queen (Acorn or Des Moines) (80 Days)—Of the winter type. Dark green, pointed fruit, 5½ inches long and 4 inches thick. Light yellow flesh, bakes dry and sweet.

Banana (105 Days)—A winter trailing sort. About 2 ft. long, 6 inches in diameter with pointed end. A gray-green color with irregular stripes. Flesh is sweet, solid, dry, yellow and fine grained. Excellent for pies or baking.

Hubbard (100 Days)—A standard winter squash. Fruits 9 to 10 inches through, globular, dark bronze green, very hard warted shell. Flesh is thick yellow, fine grained and of excellent quality.

TOMATOES

Sow seed in hotbeds and re-set plants after danger of frost, or sow in open when weather is warm and thin to a stand. Plants should be set or thinned to 4 ft. each way. One ounce will produce 2000 plants or 8 ounces will plant an acre. Planting seed in field is the most successful method in the Pecos Valley where tomatoes produce an extra good quality and yield.

TOMATOES (Continued)

Improved Marglobe (77 Days)—For many years this has been a heavy producing tomato, well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Large, red fruit, smooth, globular with thick cell walls. Holds well in white ripe stage for shipping, also, an excellent canner. The plant is resistant to wilt and rust.

Bonny Best (70 Days)—A second early, bright scarlet, smooth and uniform. The best canner where the season is too short for the Marglobe to produce heavy.

Rutgers (73-83 Days)—Bred from Marglobe and J. T. D., it combines disease resistance of Marglobe with J. T. D.'s habit of ripening from the interior outwards. Coarser foliage than Marglobe and flatter at the stem end. Primarily intended for canning, has also proven a good green-wrap shipper and all-purpose variety of wide adaption.

Break O'Day (70 Days)—Resembles Marglobe in shape, size and disease resistant qualities but not so productive. Open type plant. Fruits are scarlet, meaty and solid.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (75 Days)—Wilt resistant, heavy producer of good quality. Fruits are slightly globular, solid and medium sized, scarlet and well colored about the stem.

New Stone (85 Days)—Large, flattened, smooth and solid. Bright deep scarlet. A good late producer, preferred by many. Excellent canner.

Ponderosa or Beef Steak (90 Days)—A large purplish-pink somewhat rough, heavy, almost seedless fruit. Extra good for slicing. Bears well until late.

Earliana, Sparks (66 Days)—Our earliest tomato. Fruits are medium sized, flattened, firm, quite smooth and bright red. Open plants produce clusters in center.

Dwarf Champion (78 Days)—Distinctly dwarf and tree like. Fruits medium pink, smooth, solid, globular and flattened.

Golden Queen (85 Days)—Golden yellow fruit with mild flavor, medium large, smooth and rather solid. Used in home gardens and for commercial juice.

Small Fruited Varieties (73 Days)—Both pear and plum shaped in both yellow and red. These are used mainly for preserves, pickles and pies.

Burbank, Lakeland and Southland are new varieties that we offer from stock.

TURNIPS

Plant in spring or fall, either in drills or broadcast. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Two pounds per acre broadcast. One pound per acre drilled.

Purple Top White Globe (56 Days)—The most popular main crop for both home use and shipping. Roots are purple above ground and white below. White, fine grained flesh.

Amber Globe (75-80 Days)—Our most popular yellow variety. Skin and flesh are yellow. Fine grained, sweet and of good quality. Larger than Purple Top.

Shogoin or Japanese (42 Days)—Our earliest and best variety for both greens and roots. Tops are 18-20 inches tall, erect, bright green, strap leaves. Roots are medium small, white throughout, semi-globe, sweet and mild. Plant is louse resistant and thrives in hot dry weather.

American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga (90 Days)—Large globular roots with small neck and slight tap roots. Yellow with purple top. Fine grained, firm, crisp and sweet. Milder and sweeter when grown in the mountain districts.

Garden Seed Price List

ASPARAGUS

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
Mary Washington	.10				.40	2.50
Paradise				.15	.45	3.10

BEANS

Improved Burpee's Stringless Green Pod				.15	.40	2.50
Tendergreen				.15	.45	3.10
Giant Stringless Green Pod				.15	.45	3.00
Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax				.15	.45	3.20
Kentucky Wonder				.15	.45	3.00
McCaslan				.15	.45	3.20

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Improved				.15	.45	3.20
Henderson's Bush				.15	.45	3.00
Fordhook Bush				.15	.50	3.70
Jackson Wonder				.15	.45	3.00
King of the Garden				.15	.45	3.20
Sieva				.15	.45	3.00
Florida Butter Speckled				.15	.45	3.20
Giant Butter Speckled				.15	.45	3.20

BEETS

Detroit Dark Red	.10	.15	.45	1.30	11.80
Detroit Dark Red Perfected	.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.80
Eclipse	.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.80
Early Blood Turnip	.10	.15	.45	1.30	11.80
Early Wonder Improved	.10	.15	.45	1.30	11.80

STOCK BEET (Mangel Wurzel)

Mammoth Long Red	.10	.15	.40	1.20	9.50
Golden Tankard	.10	.15	.40	1.20	9.50
Giant Half Sugar Rose	.10	.15	.40	1.20	9.50

SWISS CHARD

Fordhook Fancy	.10	.15	.40	1.20	—
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CABBAGE

Golden Acre	.20	.35	1.05	3.10	28.00
Copenhagen Market	.20	.35	1.05	3.10	28.00
Marion Market	.20	.35	1.10	3.30	29.70
Early Jersey Wakefield	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Evergreen Hollander	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Ferry's Hollander	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Danish Ballhead	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Danish Roundhead	.20	.35	1.05	3.10	28.00
Red Rock	.25	.40	1.15	3.45	—
Late Flat Dutch	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00

CHINESE CABBAGE

Chihili	.15	.25	.80	2.40	—
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CAULIFLOWER

Early Danish Snowball	1.10	1.90	5.80	17.50	—
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CARROTS

Chantenay	.10	.20	.60	1.75	15.50
Chantenay Long Type	.10	.20	.60	1.80	16.25
Imperator	.10	.20	.60	1.70	15.00
Chantenay Red Cored	.15	.25	.65	1.95	17.50
Nantes Half Long	.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90
Danver's Half Long	.10	.20	.60	1.70	15.00
Oxheart or Guerande	.10	.20	.60	1.70	15.00

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ROSWELL SEED COMPANY
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	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
CELERY						
White Plume	.10	.45	.80	2.50	7.50	
Utah	.10	.45	.80	2.45	7.35	
Easy Blanching	.10	.45	.80	2.50	7.50	
Golden Plume or Wonderful	.10	.50	.95	2.85	8.50	
CUCUMBERS						
Straight-8		.15	.25	.75	2.30	20.70
Improved Long Green		.15	.25	.70	2.00	18.00
A & C		.15	.25	.75	2.30	20.70
Chicago Pickling	.10		.20	.60	1.70	15.30
COLLARDS						
True Georgia			.10	.30	.85	
SWEET CORN						
Golden Cross Bantam				.20	.60	4.30
Stowell's Evergreen				.15	.40	2.80
Golden Bantam				.15	.40	2.80
Country Gentleman				.15	.40	2.80
GARDEN CORN						
Trucker's Favorite				.10	.30	1.90
Hickory King						
DILL						
Long Island Mammoth	.10	.15	.45	1.35		
EGG PLANT						
Black Beauty	.40	.70	2.15	6.45	58.00	
New York Purple Spineless	.40	.70	2.15	6.45	58.00	
KALE						
Dwarf Siberian	.10	.15	.45	1.40		
Tall Scotch	.10	.20	.60	1.80		
LETTUCE						
Premier Great Lakes	.30	.55	1.70	5.00	45.00	
Imperial 847	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00	
Los Angeles, New York or Wonderful	.20	.35	.95	2.75	23.00	
Los Angeles No. 12	.20	.35	.95	2.75	23.00	
Iceberg	.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90	
Early Curled Simpson	.10	.20	.55	1.65	14.85	
Black Seeded Simpson	.10	.20	.55	1.65	14.85	
MUSTARD						
Giant Southern Curled	.10	.25	.45	1.05	9.45	
Large Smooth Leaf	.10	.25	.45	1.05	9.45	
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen	.10	.25	.45	1.05	9.45	
MELONS—CANTALOUPES						
Hale's Best	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.90	
Hale's Best No. 36	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.90	
Hale's Best No. 45	.15	.25	.75	2.25	19.80	
Hale's Best Jumbo Strain	.15	.25	.70	2.00	18.00	
Rockyford	.10	.20	.60	1.90	17.00	
Texas No. 1	.10	.20	.60	1.90	17.00	
Banana	.15	.25	.70	2.10		
Honey Dew	.15	.25	.75	2.25		
WATERMELONS						
Kleckley Sweet	.10	.20	.65	1.95	17.55	
Improved Kleckley Sweet	.10	.20	.65	1.95	17.55	
Stone Mountain	.10	.20	.65	1.95	17.55	
Texas Black Diamond	.15	.25	.75	2.15	19.30	
Dixie Queen	.15	.25	.75	2.25	20.50	
Halbert Honey	.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90	
Irish Grey	.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90	
Blacklee	.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90	
Golden Honey	.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.90	

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	Pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ONIONS						
Denia, Pecos Valley grown	.10	.30	.50	1.50	4.50	40.50
Yellow Sweet Spanish	.10	.30	.50	1.50	4.50	40.50
White Valencia	.10	.25	.45	1.40	4.20	37.80
Grano	.10	.35	.65	1.95	5.80	52.00
White Grano	.10	.35	.65	1.95	5.80	52.00
White Lisbon						
OKRA						
Dwarf Green Long Pod			.10	.30	.90	7.50
White Velvet			.10	.30	.90	7.50
Clemson Spineless			.10	.30	.90	7.50
PARSLEY						
Double Moss Curled			.10	.15	.40	1.20
PARSNIPS						
Hollow Crown			.10	.15	.40	1.15
PEAS						
Alaska					.15	.35
Bliss Everbearing					.15	.40
Dwarf Telephone					.15	.40
Little Marvel					.15	.40
Nott's Excelsior					.15	.40
Thomas Laxton					.15	.40
PEPPER						
California Wonder	.10	.40	.70	2.10	6.10	54.50
Pimiento	.10	.40	.70	2.10	6.10	54.50
Anaheim Chili	.10	.35	.65	1.95	5.90	53.10
Hungarian Wax	.10	.40	.75	2.20	6.60	59.40
Small Red Chili	.10	.40	.70	2.10	6.10	54.50
PUMPKINS						
Small Sugar or Pie	.10	.15	.45	1.35	12.10	
Kentucky Field	.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80	
Green Striped Cushaw	.10	.15	.45	1.35	12.10	
White Cushaw	.10	.15	.45	1.35	12.10	
RADISHES						
Crimson Giant	.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.00	
Scarlet Globe Short Top	.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.00	
French Breakfast	.10	.15	.30	.90	7.50	
Sparkler	.10	.15	.30	.90	7.50	
Cincinnati Market						
White Icicle	.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.00	
Chinese Rose Winter	.10	.15	.40	1.20	9.60	
RHUBARB						
Victoria	.10	.20	.35	1.00	2.90	
SALSIFY						
Mammoth Sandwich Island	.10	.25	.45	1.30	3.90	
SPINACH						
Viroflay			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Giant Nobel			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Bloomsdale			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Virginia Blight Resistant			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Old Dominion			.10	.25	.60	4.85
New Zealand			.10	.15	.35	1.05
SQUASH						
Early White Bush Scallop	.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80	
Golden Summer Crookneck	.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80	
Giant Summer Straightneck	.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.80	
Italian or Zucchini	.10	.15	.50	1.50	13.00	
Caserta	.10	.15	.50	1.50	13.00	
Table Queen (Acorn or Des Moines)	.10	.15	.50	1.50	13.00	

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	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	1 oz.	1/4 lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
SQUASH—Continued						
Banana		.10	.15	.50	1.50	13.00
Hubbard	.10		.20	.60	1.80	16.00
TOMATOES						
Improved Marglobe	.10	.40	.75	2.15	6.45	58.00
Bonny Best	.10	.40	.65	1.90	5.55	49.95
Rutgers	.10	.25	.45	1.45	4.35	39.60
Break O'Day	.10	.40	.75	2.20	6.60	59.40
Pritchard or Scarlet Topper	.10	.40	.75	2.15	6.45	58.00
New Stone	.10	.30	.55	1.60	4.80	43.00
Ponderosa or Beef Steak	.25	.60	1.00	3.10	9.30	83.70
Earliana, Sparks	.10	.40	.75	2.15	6.50	58.00
Dwarf Champion	.10	.45	.85	2.60	7.70	69.30
Golden Queen	.10	.40	.75	2.20	6.60	59.40
Small Fruited Varieties	.25	.45	.80			
Burbank	.10	.45	.85	2.60	7.70	69.30
Lakeland						
Southland						
TURNIPS						
Purple Top White Globe		.10	.15	.30	.90	7.50
Amber Globe		.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.00
Shogoin or Japanese		.10	.15	.40	1.20	10.00
American Yellow Purple Top Rutabagas		.10	.15	.30	.90	7.50

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LAWN GRASS SEED

Kentucky Blue Grass—A semi-evergreen grass that does well in shade. Will not thrive in total sunny spots. Requires considerable water and does not spread. Dark green, medium fine blades. One of the best for shaded lawns. May be planted in cold weather, fall months preferred. Plantings in extreme hot weather are not satisfactory. Plant two pounds per thousand square feet. 1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.00.

Bermuda Grass—Very hardy, in fact hard to kill if grown in the sun. Does not require as much water as Blue Grass but more than natural rain fall. Spreads by continuous runners that root at the joints. Will stand abuse and pasturing. Will stand partial but not total shade. Extensively used throughout the Southwest. Plant after May 1st and before August 15th. Plant one pound per thousand square feet. 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.40.

English Rye Grass—(Perennial)—A coarse bladed, semi-evergreen grass that stools similar to the rye plant. Resembles Kentucky Blue Grass when planted thick and kept mowed but will stand more sun and abuse. Plant three pounds per thousand square feet. 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.60.

Domestic Rye Grass—(Annual or short-lived perennial)—A quick growing hardy grass that resembles the English Rye Grass. Often sowed in Bermuda in the fall to give a green lawn during the winter months. Plant three pounds per thousand square feet. 1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

Creeping Seaside Bent—Used extensively on golf greens. A light green, fine short blade. Makes a very thick turf. Requires heavy watering, thrives when cut close. A true creeping Bent that makes a uniform smooth lawn. 1 lb. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$16.65.

White Dutch Clover—A small, close growing, dwarf clover that will produce a small white blossom. Rapid growing, of spreading habit, will stand close cutting without injury. Excellent in lawn mixtures, seldom used alone. 1 lb. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$16.20.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

FIELD SEEDS

ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

ALFALFA

New Mexico Common—One of the first crops to be produced in the Pecos Valley. It has held its place while other crops come and go due to its ability to build soil and at the same time produce a cash crop of hay or seed. In a recent check against new varieties: it still proved to be the highest yielder of our most valuable hay. Usually, this crop is allowed to produce for a period of four years to gain the most in cash and soil building qualities. Our highest yields and best quality of grains, cotton and vegetables will come from land that has been in alfalfa due mainly to the fact that alfalfa has stored nitrogen in the soil and that plant diseases are reduced. To offer the highest quality seed, we maintain the most modern equipment for recleaning and processing. This season, again, we can offer seed that is better than 99% pure with better than 95% germination. In the Pecos Valley, the choice time to plant is in the first twenty-five days of September, April is preferred for spring planting. Use 20 lbs. of seed per acre. An application of 60 lbs. available phosphate per acre will greatly increase the yield, often producing 5 to 7 tons of hay per acre in 5 cuttings. Seed yields will run from 100 to 500 lbs. per acre, depending upon weather and insects.

BARLEY

Club Mariout—This is our earliest maturing barley, it is six rowed, rough awned and hulled on a short, stiff stalk. Strictly a spring barley that does not survive our winters. The early maturing allows double cropping. Plant 70 to 100 lbs. of seed per acre in February, March or early April to allow harvesting in July and then follow with a planting of some early maturing sorghum grain. An average yield is 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

Conway—A smooth awned, spring barley that was developed by our own A. & M. College. It is a dependable, heavy yielder in the Pecos Valley and has made a good showing in all comparative tests. The stalk is taller and the maturity is later than Club Mariout.

New Mexico Winter—Selected by our A. & M. College to fill a specific need on irrigated lands for a winter-hardy pasture and a heavy grain yielder. It has filled the bill and is truly outstanding in both respects. Considered by many to produce the best winter pasture and highest grain yield. Rough awned, definitely a winter variety that will not make grain when planted in the spring. Plant 70 to 100 lbs. per acre in August to make the most pasture. May be planted as late as December 15th to make grain. Certified seed will be offered.

Trebi—A well known barley that still gives good yields on the irrigated lands of the Southwest. Six rowed, bearded, hulled and rough awned. Awns will thresh free from the grain. Trebi will mature grain when planted in the fall or in the spring.

FIELD BEANS

Pinto—A dry land crop throughout the Southwest. Produces a better quality in the high altitudes and is adapted to those short seasons. A rather small, spreading bush type plant that is prolific and highly resistant to drouth. Plant 25 lbs. seed per acre in early July. It has been known to produce 1500 lbs. per acre.

CORN

Funk's G-711—A popular hybrid of the Southwest that resists drouth, insects and disease. Tall stalks with broad dark green leaves. Often two large ears to the stalk, long shuck coverage. Dark yellow, large broad kernels. Will require 120 days to mature, has produced record yields in our State.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

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ESTABLISHED 1900

Funk's G-53—Early maturing, yellow hybrid with medium stalks for the high altitude. Stands well, resists drouth and insects. Orange-gold grains are not hard.

Watson Hybrid No. 26 (Texas)—Under favorable conditions will produce two ears per stalk of large deep yellow grain. A prolific producer of soft corn, bred for the Southwest. Similar to Texas No. 18, proving to be a better producer. Matures in 118 days.

Watson Hybrid No. 9W—Early to mid-season white hybrid that is widely used for roasting ears. Tight set kernels also make an excellent dry shelled corn. Prolific medium sized ear that has thorough shuck coverage and resists the ear worm. A good drouth resister. Nine foot stalks regularly produce two ears. Its popularity in the Pecos Valley has increased during the past four years.

Mexican June—Dependable in the Southwest due to drouth and disease resistant qualities and to the tight, heavy shuck which resists worms and birds. Stalks are extremely tall and most desirable for ensilage. Kernels hard. Other varieties may yield more shelled corn at times but Mexican June is sure to make corn every year. About 110 days to mature. Plant in June with 7 lbs. of seed per acre.

Strawberry or Calico—An all purpose, one of our heaviest yielders. Kernels are soft and most are striped with red, white and yellow. Large ears, stalks medium to large. Will mature in about 120 days.

COTTON

Acala 1517-A—Bred for the Pecos Valley, it has produced her highest known yields. Government tests have shown 1517-A to be among the best spinning cottons in the United States. Uniform staple of about 1½ inches. Large bolls, four and five lock, are easily picked. Registered or Certified seed will be offered, either delinted or in the lint. The delinted seed is favored since it will germinate 5 to 7 days sooner and the delinting will reduce the lint-borne diseases. Begin planting on April 10th with 12 lbs. delinted or 32 lbs. lint seed per acre. Not safe to plant after May 20th.

GRASSES

Alta Fescue—In the Pecos Valley, this has supplanted Meadow Fescue. It is more productive and more resistant to alkali and drouth, although somewhat coarse. Palatable and will supply pasture the year around. Excellent in mixtures for permanent irrigated pastures.

Crested Wheat—Standard—A good drouth resistant, long lived grass for hay or pasture. Better adapted to the high altitudes, will thrive in a wide range of soil-types. Plant in the fall, on a firm bed, not over ½ inch deep, using 10 lbs. seed per acre.

Johnson—A perennial classed as noxious in many States and constantly fought by Southern farmers but is valuable to the semi-arid section that has land subject to periodical overflow where it will provide good pasture and hay. Responds to cultivation.

Orchard—A hardy, rather coarse grass that is good for hay or pasture. Deep rooted, grows in tufts. Most valuable in mixtures for permanent irrigated pastures.

Perennial Ryegrass—Often used in lawns, see page 16. Plants form a dense turf, are very nutritious and palatable in the pasture. Very valuable in the permanent irrigated pasture.

Sudan—A fast growing annual which produces an abundance of summer pasture or hay. Will make ensilage. Requires irrigation in the Pecos Valley. The rainfall of eastern New Mexico and Western Texas is sufficient for this crop during most seasons. Plant after the danger of frost using 5-12 lbs. in rows or 20-50 lbs. broadcast per acre.

Sweet Sudan—Developed from Leoti Red Sorghum and Common Sudan. Sweet Sudan has broader leaves, larger stems, taller growth, stools more and is much sweeter than Common Sudan Grass.

Roswell Mixture—This mixture, for permanent, irrigated pasture in the Pecos Valley has become our choice after several years of observation. It has been outstanding

and created much enthusiasm during the past five years. Requires good soil and frequent irrigations. Fall planting preferred with 16 lbs. seed per acre.

MILLETS

Big German—The small stems and narrow leaves make quick summer hay or pasture. Long, tight heads produce an abundance of grain. Sow broadcast for hay using 20-25 lbs., usually produces 4-5 tons per acre in about 60 days. Drill in rows for seed using 5-10 lbs., will produce 2000-3000 lbs. threshed grain per acre in about 70 days. Requires warm weather, will produce satisfactory crop on reasonably good soil.

Proso or Hog Millet—The quickest making catch crop. Will mature in 45 to 50 days. Low growing sprangled heads. Grain is larger than Big German. Excellent feed for poultry and hogs. Has made two crops of grain in one season when planted by June 1st.

OATS

Texas Red Rust Proof—For years this has been a standard in the Pecos Valley where it is still a good producer. Not recommended for planting at altitudes above 5500 feet.

New Nortex—A high yielder of excellent grain. Rust resistant and shatter proof. Winter hardy. Developed from Texas Red Oats. Adapted to the Pecos Valley.

PEAS

Blackeyed—Classed as Cowpeas but excellent for table use as green snap or dry shelled. Pods will become 7 inches long and reach snap stage in about 45 days or mature dry peas in 60 days. The tall, strong, prolific plants make good forage crop and they are soil builders. We will offer local grown and California grown seed.

Brown (Sugar) Crowder—Grown and used very much the same as Blackeyed Peas, stronger flavored. Plants are about 28 inches high. Pods are 7 inches long, crowded with 10-12 odd shaped peas.

Cream Crowder—Quite similar to Brown Crowder in use and growth. Seeds are medium smooth, cream color with buff eye.

POP CORN

Giant Yellow Mushroom—Yields well in the Southwest and has been our most popular variety for a number of years. When popped, it has a distinct flavor, no husks or hard centers and is cream colored. Very large yellow kernels.

RYE

Balboa—Stools and grows well in cold weather to form a heavy turf which makes it one of the best for fall and winter pasture. This crop can be produced on poor soil with little moisture and is often turned under for soil building. Plant 60 to 90 lbs. per acre in the middle of August for the best fall pasture.

SORGHUM GRAINS

Atlas Sorgo—Developed in Kansas by crossing Blackhull Kaffir and Sourless Sorgo. An excellent ensilage crop and generally considered to be that only. Will make molasses, also, it will make good hay when planted very thick. Tall, stout stalks will resist lodging and become ten feet high if given room, very sweet and leafy. The grain has a low feed value.

Cane, Red Top or Sumac—A well known standard for its high yield of good quality bundle feed or hay. Often turned under while green to enrich the soil. Will endure considerable alkali. Sweet stalks will become 6-8 feet high when drilled in rows using 6 lbs. seed per acre. Thick sowings of 60-80 lbs. per acre, broadcast will produce a heavy crop of very fine stems 3-4 feet tall.

R O S W E L L S E E D C O M P A N Y
ESTABLISHED 1900

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SORGHUM GRAINS (Continued)

Cane, Honey Drip—The most popular for syrup and it will make a heavy yield of high grade ensilage. The heavy, juicy, sweet leafy stalks are free stooling and will reach a height of 12 ft. Matures in 135 days, plant 5-10 lbs. seed per acre in 3 ft. rows.

Caprock Milo—The late maturing selection from the cross of double dwarf kaffir and dwarf milo. Heavy yielder, grows 30-40 inches tall and matures in about 110 days. The grain has high feed value, preferred by many feeders. The plants are resistant to Pythium rot and stand erect. Plantings of 8 lbs. per acre in 36 inch rows have produced 5000 lbs. of grain. Use Certified seed to avoid rogues that interfere with combining.

Darso or Bird-Proof Maize—Will grow 3-5 feet tall to produce good grain and forage. Heads are resistant to shattering and bird damage. Stalks are juicy and slightly sweet, they make good cured bundles. Matures in 115 days.

Hegari, New Mexico—Our best all-purpose feed crop. The grain rates high among feeds and sells readily. The sweet stalks will stool and make our best bundle feed, also used for green or dry ensilage. The grain is often threshed and the stalks pastured. One of the most drouth resisting crops. Matures in 114 days. Plant 8 lbs. per acre in three foot rows any time after danger of frost but late planting (about July 1st) will grow and produce better. Hegari is one of the most profitable crops that can follow barley or oats in the double cropping program.

Hegari, Arizona Certified—The same as the above with some contention that it matures sooner on a slightly shorter stalk. Very uniform in grain and stalk.

Early Hegari—Identical with Hegari, except: it matures about 15 days earlier, has fewer leaves and produces much less grain. Planted only when hegari does not have time to mature and grain is desired.

Plainsman Milo—The early maturing sister of Caprock Milo. Grows about 30 inches tall and matures in about 105 days. The high feed value, combined with the early maturity has made Plainsman our most popular combine sorghum grain; it affords double cropping on irrigated lands and late planting as a dry-land crop. Erect plants are also resistant to Pythium rot. Plant the same as Caprock, yields will be slightly less. Plant Certified seed to produce more and avoid the rogues, the cost will be only 15 to 20c more per acre.

WHEAT

Marquis—A hard, red, beardless, spring wheat which has short, stiff straw. Productive on Western irrigated soils, about ten days earlier than most varieties.

Thatcher—A new, rust resistant, hard, red, beardless spring wheat.

Wichita—A new bearded, red, winter wheat. Its high yielding ability has placed it among leaders.

RAT & MOUSE POISONS

Rat Scent—A poison grain that is scented to attract rats, mice, gophers, squirrels and prairie dogs. They cannot eat Rat Scent and live. 7 oz. box 35c; 12 oz. box 50c.

Cowley's Rat and Mouse Poison—Arsenic in liquid. Rats and mice accept it readily as a drink. Effective and simple to use. 6 oz. bottle 50c.

Dr. Legears 3 Way Rat Killer—Contains 18.4% Antu that kills the Brown-Norway (common farm) rat. Used as a tracking poison, a bait poison and a water poison. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 90c.

Cyanogas—See page 22.

JOHN BEAN POWER SPRAYERS

To make any spray material effective, we must have coverage, coverage is obtained by the fine mist that is created by high pressure. The BEAN Sprayer continually provides that high pressure for spraying: crops, trees, livestock, buildings and for weed control. A famous sprayer since 1884.

The late models are reliable and long lived combined with superior performance and greater ease of operation. Buy a BEAN Sprayer, be assured of trouble free service. Ask for catalog which illustrates different sizes and types ranging from those with 500 gallon tanks that deliver 50 gallons per minute at 800 lbs. pressure to those with 15 gallon tanks that deliver 2 gallons per minute at 200 lbs. pressure. It shall be a pleasure to demonstrate, also, to refer to many satisfied customers.

SPRAYERS & DUSTERS (Hand Operated)

Hudson, Perfection—4 gallon, open top compressed air sprayer with completely seam-welded tank. The new Simplex Inner-Seal cover has no fingers, nuts or gadgets to wear or cause trouble, it seals from the inside, the first two pounds of pressure locks against leakage. Handles all insecticides, effective with white wash. Equipped with 30 inches of oil and chemical proof hose, a 24 inch brass extension tube and all-angle nozzle. The trigger-quick control valve is trouble free, made from solid brass. \$13.85.

Hudson, Climax—3½ gallon, open top compressed air sprayer with galvanized tank that is constructed the same as the Perfection. Pump is of the same brass tubing but 1½ inches shorter. 24 inch oil and chemical resistant hose, brass angle nozzle. \$11.75.

Hudson, Climax Junior—2¾ gal. tank, otherwise identical to the Climax. \$11.75.

Hudson, Booster—3¼ gal. compressed air sprayer, galvanized seam-welded tank with built-in funnel top. Pump locks into tank by an unbreakable steel cam. Equipped with 22 in. oil and chemical resistant hose, 21 in. extension tube and solid brass nozzle. \$7.95.

Hudson, Bugwiser—A 2½ gallon compressed air sprayer. Cam lock in the built-in funnel top on a galvanized tank with welded seams. Pump of seamless brass tubing, 1¾ by 10 in. Equipped with 20 in. oil-resistant hose, 18 in. brass extension tube, solid brass nozzle. \$7.25.

Hudson Flame Sprayer—Pressure tank is the Hudson Perfection Sprayer equipped with a gauge. Burner will use one gallon of Kerosene, stove oil or 34 to 42 degree gravity distillate per hour and produces a flame 15-18 in. long by 8-12 in. wide giving 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. Burns stumps and weeds, thaws pipes, kills germs, heats branding irons, breaks rocks. \$26.80.

Hudson, King—Attach this pump to any barrel for supply tank and support. Ample capacity for two leads of hose of 200 lbs. working pressure. Agitator is steel dasher that will mix and keep intake screen clean to permit the use of concentrated solution. Double action pump plunger, 1¾ in. by 6 in. seamless brass cylinder, pumps against 2 by 24 in. air chamber to deliver constant spray. Equipped with 10 ft. of ⅜ in. high pressure hose, 3 ft. extension tube, solid brass angle spray nozzle with three discs and control valve. \$23.10.

Hudson, Capital—3 quart compression sprayer with control valve. Operates as continuous sprayer when valve is held open. Tank is double seamed, heavily soldered. \$3.45.

Hudson, Cardinal—3 quart continuous sprayer with nozzle that adjusts with flick of the finger. Will handle all sprayable fly oils and DDT solutions. \$2.40.

Hudson, Mercury—The highly popular, all purpose, one quart continuous sprayer with the quickly adjustable nozzle. \$1.60.

Hudson, Critic—Same as the Mercury except it has a glass jar quart tank. \$2.00.

Intermittent Household Sprayers—The Misty and the Handy are quart size with metal tanks and spray only on the down stroke: 75c and 55c respectively.

DUSTERS (Hand Operated)

Stauffer Knapsack—Balances on the back, resting on padded back rest, suspended by adjustable shoulder straps. Easy to carry the capacity load of 18 to 20 lbs. Raise and lower the right arm to operate the 10 inch bellows and deliver a blast of dust over a large area. Sensitive feed-adjustment-lever permits spot dusting or complete coverage. Twin agitators spin at each stroke and pulverize dust even when somewhat "lumpy." Equipped with 22 inch flexible discharge hose, 24 inch metal extension tube and nozzle. Scoop on back of cover provides for quick and convenient filling. \$31.10.

Admiral Duster—Designed for garden and household dusting, also, efficient applicator of Cyanogas in rodent extermination. Built-in scoop on large filler cap provides easy filling with a quart of powder. 21 inch discharge tube with swivel nozzle. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pump gives a strong blast. \$2.10.

Cadet Duster—Similar to the Admiral but smaller and has no extension tube. The pump is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 inches, the powder reservoir is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches. 70c.

INSECTICIDES & FUNGICIDES

For the Field, Garden, Home and Industry

Arsenate of Lead—Still a standard poison for control of chewing insects. The common mixture is one pound in 25 gallons of water. 1 lb. 55c; 4 lb. bag \$1.65; carton of 12 4 lb. bags \$16.35.

Black Leaf 40—A quick acting contact killer of plant lice, and other soft bodied insects. 40% Nicotine. 1 oz. 36c; 5 oz. bottle \$1.05; 2 lbs. \$4.30; 5 lb. tin \$7.90; 10 lbs. \$12.65.

Bug Bane—A household spray containing Chlordane and Pyrethrum. The most effective control to date for cockroaches, ants, waterbugs, flies, fleas, mosquitoes, spiders, moths, bedbugs, dog ticks and household centipedes. Non-staining. 1 pt. 70c; 1 qt. \$1.20.

Cyanogas (A Dust)—The dust form for outdoor use, an efficient control for all rodents. 1 lb. can \$1.25; 5 lb. can \$3.75. This is safe to use and gives a quicker kill when applied with the Cyanogas Foot Pump. \$11.00 each. 4 oz. Cyanogas Ant-Killer 50c.

Cyanogas (G Fumigant)—Flake form for indoor use. Gives off a deadly gas that will penetrate and kill any insect that breathes in the storage and greenhouse. 5 lb. can \$3.75.

DDT 50%—An instantly wettable, micro-fine, uniform powder that is made by Dow Chemical Co. Especially valuable in the control of: Coddling moth, leafhopper, leaf-roller, lygus, thrip on crops and lice, flies and mosquitoes on livestock. Ask for literature that lists many other insects that are controlled by DDT and gives full instructions for using. 1 lb. 65c; 4 lb. bag \$1.85; carton of 12 4-lb. bags \$20.40.

Dowklor—40% Chlordane wettable powder—Makes a wet spray or is a dust concentrate. Excellent control for grasshoppers, ants, crickets, alfalfa weevil, roaches, fleas, lice, flies, ticks, chiggers and a wide variety of insects attacking crops. For general purpose, use 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in 100 gallons of water or 2 teaspoonsful in one gallon. Lb. 85c; 100 lbs. \$67.60.

Dowklor 5% Dust—A finished formulation, ready to dust. During the past three years, this material has given amazing results in the Pecos Valley, controlling such difficult pests as: grasshoppers, squash bug, stink bugs, cucumber beetles and some aphids using 20 lbs. per acre. Its residual killing power makes it an outstanding household insecticide, exterminating all types of roaches and ants. Dowklor kills three ways: by contact, as a fumigant and as a stomach poison. 1 lb. 25c; 25 lbs. \$4.50.

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Any desired dust mixture can be formulated upon short notice.

DN-289—A new non-oil dormant spray for fruit trees that will control more insects, including scale and red mite, than any other single spray material available at present. Use one quart in 100 gallons of water to control aphid, use two quarts in 100 gallons of water to control European Red Mite and some scales. 5 gallon drums \$21.70; 50 gallon drum \$193.50.

Dry Lime Sulphur—A control for fungus disease such as: scab, mildew and rot, also, used as a stock dip. 1 lb. 40c; 12½ lb. bag \$3.10; drum of 16 12½-lb. bags \$38.40.

Ferradow—An organic fungicide, widely accepted and proved by Experiment Stations and growers. Highly effective against certain destructive diseases of vegetables and fruits. Compatible with: summer oil emulsions, lead arsenate, DDT, Sulphur and most wetting agents. 1 lb. 75c; 3 lb. bag \$2.10.

Hexadow Wettable—Contains 10% gamma isomer of Benzene Hexachloride. Provides a control for many insects in the field and garden. A good livestock spray for control of: lice, Texas fever ticks, mange mites and scab. 1 lb. 60c; 6 lb. bag \$2.95.

Lethane B-72—Effective against aphid in the garden. Combines with DDT to make an excellent livestock spray. Kills lice, sheep ticks, the eggs of cattle lice and continues to protect against new infestations for one to three months. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Lindane 25% Wettable—Effective against many garden insects, used for residual control of flies, roaches, ants and on livestock for control of: lice, ticks and mange mite. 1 lb. \$3.40; 4 lb. bag \$13.25.

Nico-Fume—A tobacco powder, packed in a pressure fumigator for fumigating greenhouses. 1 lb. pressure fumigator 75c; carton of 12 1-lb. fumigators \$7.95.

Parathion 15% Wettable—Effective against mites and aphids, also, very dangerous to the sprayer operator. 1 lb. can 95c.

Paris Green—A strong effective poison for chewing insects. Not recommended for use on tender foliage. 1 lb. 60c; 100 lbs. \$44.00.

Red Arrow—A non-poisonous, liquid contact killer. One to four teaspoonsful to one gallon of water depending upon the resistance of the insect. A proven product that has given satisfaction where others have failed. 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart \$5.50.

Rotenone 5%—7½ lbs. of this power in 100 gallons of water is recommended for control of cattle grub, also, a good non-poisonous insecticide for garden use. Can be mixed with DDT, Lethane B-72 and others. 1 lb. 60c; 25 lbs. \$13.75.

Rotenone 1.2%—A finished formulation, ready for garden dusting. Valuable for control of Mexican Bean Beetle and many other insects including aphids. Not a poison. 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

Sulphur "Mike" (Wettable)—More than 95% sulphur, 15 times finer than 325 mesh. The high content and fineness makes this sulphur greatly preferred, especially for the control of powdery mildew on apples. 4 lb. bag 50c; carton of 12 4-lb. bags \$5.30.

Sulphur, Perfection Dusting—A 325 mesh conditioned dusting material that contains 92% sulphur. A control for mildew and rust. Must not be used on melons, squash and cucumbers. 1 lb. 6c; 50 lb. bag \$2.45.

Tet-200—The most effective summer control for aphids, red spiders and other mites. It contains 40% Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate. Use 3 to 4 ounces in each 100 gallons of water. 2 lb. bottle \$4.55; 8 lb. bottle \$16.35.

SEED DISINFECTANTS & LEGUME INOCULANTS

Ceresan M—Provides a control for most smuts and seed borne diseases in wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghum and millets. Usually reduces angular leaf-spot of cotton, seed decay and seedling damping-off of cotton, flax, peas and sugar beets. Mix this dust into grain at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per bushel, on delinted cotton seed use 2 oz. per 100 lbs. 14 oz. can \$1.15; 3 lb. can \$3.25; 40 lb. drum \$32.20.

Arasan—Use this treatment on: corn, sorghums, peanuts, soybeans and vegetables. It usually reduces seed decay and damping-off by destroying surface seed-borne organisms and protecting against soil-borne organisms. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. will treat one bushel of corn; 2 to 4 oz. will treat 100 lbs. vegetable seeds. Eight to twelve ounces per hundred pounds of grass or legume seeds has increased stands from 10% to 89%. Ask for detailed information. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25c; 8 oz. can \$1.00; 4 lb. can \$6.00.

Semesan—For vegetable, flower seed and bulbs. Usually preserves seeds against rotting in cold, wet soils; controls damping-off or seedling blight and certain other seed-borne diseases. Helps promote increased germination, sturdier growth, larger yields, better grade produce. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. treats 15 lbs. vegetable seeds, 2 oz. per bushel treats: string beans, cow peas and soy beans. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; 2 oz. 60c.

Nitragin—The original legume inoculator. Apply this bacteria to seeds of legume to restore and maintain soil fertility. Offered in the following culture groups:

Nitragin A—For Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Bur Clover, Sour Clover, Madrid Clover, Button Clover, Black Medic and Fenugreek.

Nitragin-B—For all other clovers except Lespedeza.

Nitragin-AB—A combination for all of the "A" group and Red, Mammoth, White Dutch, Alsike, and Ladino Clovers.

Nitragin-C—For all vetches, garden, field and sweet peas.

Nitragin-D—For garden beans and field beans.

All of the above are offered in a one bushel size at 50c; Cultures "A" and "B" are offered in a $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel size at \$1.00.

Garden Nitragin—For Peas, Sweet Peas, Beans, Lima Beans, Lupines and Soy Beans.

The 15c package will inoculate up to 8 lbs of seed.

CHEMICALS (Horticultural)

Vitamin B-1 Pellets—Reinvigorate the scrawny plants with this vitamin B-1 plus four additional vital B-complex factors. 20 tablets 25c; 200 tablets \$1.00.

Fruit Fix Super Concentrate 800—The multi-hormone that treats for premature fruit and flower drop. It will hold the fruit on the trees and allow it to develop the maximum color, weight and flavor. Saves high-cost labor by eliminating spot picking. Insures against heavy losses during those unexpected hot or dry windy days. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 50c will make 100 gallons to treat 1/12 acre; 8 oz. bottle \$4.00 will treat one acre.

Tomato Fix Tablets—This hormone, when sprayed upon the blossom, will give earlier maturity and better pollination. Tests show 20 to 30% increase in some crops and tomatoes will be almost seedless. One tablet makes one quart of spray. 20 tablets 25c; 100 tablets \$1.00.

Ree-Root No. 1 & No. 2—These are Multi-Hormone Vitamin treatment for rapid rooting of cuttings. No. 1 is for sensitive cuttings, No. 2 is for hardy woody plants. A 25c packet will treat hundreds of cuttings.

Transplant Tablets—A combination of hormones and B-complex vitamins which stimulate prompt repair of damaged roots whereby the shock of transplanting is reduced. Use two tablets to each gallon of water. 30 tablets 25c; 80 tablets 50c.

Pree-Plant Powder—This hormone is used on the seed to induce quicker germination and rapid root growth. One pound treats 150 lbs. small seed. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25c; 2 oz. 75c.

WEED KILLERS

General Weed Killer—Useful in the control of most annual weeds and grasses and in killing top growth of perennial weeds and grasses. For use on ditches, fence lines and roadsides. Use 2 to 3 pints in 10 to 20 gallons of oil made up to 100 gallons with water and spray to thoroughly wet all vegetation. 1 gallon \$14.85; 5 gallon drum \$71.00.

Sodium TCA 90%—A killer of Johnson, Bermuda and Quack Grass on the ditches or in the crop land. It has proven effective during the past two seasons. It does not kill the soil and can be mixed with other killers, such as 2, 4-D. Use 50 to 150 lbs. per acre depending upon the type of plant and degree of infestation. 10 lbs. \$6.10; 100 lbs. drum \$48.50.

2-4 Dow Weed Killer, Formula 40—A killer of most broad leaf weeds that will not injure most grasses and grains. Ideal for low volume spray, works in hard or soft water and does not clog nozzles. Contains approximately 65% alkanolamine salt of 2, 4-D acid. $\frac{1}{3}$ pint will control broad leaf weeds in one acre of corn or sorghums. 2 to 3 quarts in 100 gallons of water gives weed control in pastures and fence rows. Gallon \$5.55; 5 gallon drum \$27.10.

Weedicide 16—Spray the leaves to kill the roots of broad leaf plants without harm to the lawn. This is well suited for small scale home and estate use since it is simple to measure and mix for small quantities. 2 oz. 25c treats 1360 sq. ft.; 8 oz. 75c treats 5440 sq. ft.; one quart \$1.75 treats half an acre.

Esteron 44—Use this formulation to kill tough woody plants such as poison ivy, willows and mesquite, also, hard-to-kill weeds such as thistle, burdock and bindweed. $\frac{1}{3}$ pint per acre controls weeds in corn and sorghums, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre of small grain, 3 qts. per 100 gallons usually controls most woody vegetation. Pt. \$2.05; gal. \$6.30.

SOIL FUMIGANTS

Dowfume W-40—A liquid soil fumigant containing Ethylene Dibromide for application without dilution to infested soil for control of wireworms, nematodes and other soil-borne insects. Principally used in large scale soil treatments. 50 gallon drum \$121.00.

Garden Dowfume—A soil fumigant containing Ethylene Dibromide. Very effective in controlling nematodes, wireworms, and other soil insects in home gardens. One gallon treats 400 sq. ft. Can be applied without special equipment. Gal \$1.50; 5 gals. \$5.75.

GARDEN TOOLS

Planet Jr. No. 300 Seeder—This drill seeder plants evenly and accurately and covers all of the seed uniformly so that a perfect stand is obtained. The seeds are planted through holes in a plate. There are three, quickly interchangeable plates with a total of 39 holes to give ample adjustment for any variety of seed. This seeder has been the choice of the market gardeners in the Pecos Valley for many years. The single unit is an easily operated hand tool. They are often drawn by a tractor in multiple of two or three. The 300-A is identical in operation and construction except the rear wheel is concaved. Either seeder is offered at \$36.10.

Planet Jr. No. 4 Seeder and Cultivator—The choice of the home gardener since it will drill or plant in hills, then convert into a wheel hoe or cultivator. This saves time, it saves money and it saves seed. It will enable you to produce more on the same ground and vastly reduce the effort. Complete with all attachments \$32.95. Without cultivating equipment, the seeder only is offered as Planet Jr. No. 4-D at \$26.35.

Planet Jr. No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe—The most popular garden cultivator which meets the requirements of the double rowed irrigated garden. The frame is of steel and practically indestructible yet light in weight. Equipment includes: one pair of 6 inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, one plow, a 4-inch and a 7-inch rake. \$15.55 complete.

Planet Jr. No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe—The same tool as the above, except the equipment consists only of one pair of 6-inch hoes. \$10.30.

HOTKAPS

These patented plant covers are wax paper cones which form miniature hot houses over each plant. They protect from frosts, storms and insects; allowing crops to mature two to three weeks earlier, also larger fruits and vegetables will be produced.

University tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yields 18% to 51%.
One hundred \$2.85; One thousand \$17.35; Five thousand \$86.00; Steel Setter \$1.95;
Fibreboard Setter 20c.

FLOWER SEED IN BULK

Castor Beans, Mixed.
oz. 20c; 4 oz. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.80.
Four O'Clock, Tall, all colors mixed.
½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.10; lb. \$3.30.
Larkspur, Giant Imperial mixed, Double.
½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; 4 oz. \$2.50.
Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler.
½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c; lb. \$2.25.
Morning Glory, Heavenly Blue.
½ lb. 45c; oz. 80c; 4 oz. \$2.50; lb. \$7.50.
Morning Glory, Major Finest Mixed.
½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 65c; lb. \$1.85.
Nasturtium, Golden Gleam Semi-Double.
Hybrid. ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00;
lb. \$3.00.
Nasturtium, Glorious Gleam Semi-Double
Hybrid. Mixed colors. oz. 35c; lb. \$3.00.
Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam Semi-Double.
Extra large blooms. oz. 35c; lb. \$3.00.

Nasturtium, Tall Mixed. The Climber.
½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 80c; lb. \$2.40.
Nasturtium, Dwarf Gem. Good border
plant. oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.
Poppy, Large Pink Shaggy (annual).
½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; 4 oz. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.
Snapdragon, Mixed. ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.60.
Sweet Peas, Spencer Mixed. Early Flow-
ering. oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.
Sweet Peas, Cuthbertson Mixed. The new
variety that stands more warm weather.
oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.
Zinnia, Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered
Finest Mixed. Colors are grown separate.
Especially adapted to the Southwest.
oz. \$1.00; 4 oz. \$3.40; lb. \$10.50.
Zinnia, California Giant. Mixed colors.
Old fashioned flat bloom. oz. \$1.00.
Zinnia, Lilliput. Mixed colors. Very
double, 18 inches high. oz. \$1.00.

FLOWER SEED IN PACKETS

Ageratum	Gypsophila	Cardinal Climber	Poppy
Alyssum	Hollyhock	Celosia	Salvia
Aster	Larkspur	Columbine	Shasta Daisy
Bachelor's Button	Marigold	Cosmos, Mixed	Snapdragon
Balsam	Morning Glory	Cypress Vine	Sweet William
Calendula	Moon Flower	Delphinium	Scabiosa
California Poppy	Nasturtium	Everlasting	Stocks
Calliopsis	Pansy	Forget-Me-Not	Verbena
Candytuft	Petunia	Foxglove	Vincia
Canterbury Bells	Pinks	Gourds, Mixed	Wall Flower
Castor Beans	Gaillardia	Portulaca	Zinnia, St. Colors

PEAT MOSS

Premier Peat Moss—A natural humus, is 97% organic vegetable matter. It opens up the soil, admitting vital air and moisture, and acts as a reservoir for plant food, releasing it to the roots as they need it. This soil conditioner is especially valuable when used in the stiff soils of the Southwest. It absorbs as much as 20 times its weight in moisture and prevents crusting of the soil. Unexcelled for mulching and transplanting. Premier Peat Moss is free of weed seeds, it is sun-dried and air-cured to preserve tiny cell structure and amazing sponginess. The usual application of one inch worked thoroughly in with the top 3 to 4 inches will lighten the heaviest soils. This same application will bind sandy soils and increase their water-holding capacity. Packed in bales of four convenient sizes. Ask for our prices which will reflect the benefit of carload shipments.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

45% Superphosphate, Sulphate of Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Iron Sulphate, Aluminum Sulphate, Soil Sulphur, 16-20-0 and other fertilizers will be offered. Ask for our prices.

VIGORO

In this complete plant food, we will offer the new formula. Especially prepared to supply the vegetables, trees, grass, shrubs and flowers with the necessary elements for growth and production. It is free flowing, easy to apply and has no unpleasant odor. 1 lb. bag 15c; 5 lb. bag 50c; 10 lb. bag 90c; 25 lb. bag \$1.75; 100 lb. bag \$5.00.

PLANTABS (Fulton's)

Plant food in tablet form, containing 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphate, 20% potash plus vitamin B-1. Press the tablets into the soil or dissolve them in water for application to the plant. 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50.

FEED

The feed that is made by the J. P. White Company Feed Mill Department is offered from stock. This line includes: Laying, Starter, Grower and Fattener Mash, Lay Pellets, Scratch Grain, Rabbit Pellets and Range Pellets. Please ask for prices.

POULTRY & LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

The complete lines of the following Companies are offered:

THE GEO. H. LEE CO.

Ask for the latest copy of the "Lee Way Poultry Book"

DR. L. D. LeGEAR MEDICINE CO.

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What to Plant and When to Plant It

APPLIED TO THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO

JANUARY—A good time to plan the planting and to place a seed order. Prepare plant beds for early cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, peppers and tomatoes.

FEBRUARY—Early this month plant onion seed and sets, carrots, early peas, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips and horse radish. Late this month begin planting oats and barley.

MARCH—Plant peas, onions, lettuce, radishes, mustard, leek, parsley, spinach, parsnips, salsify, stock beets, corn, oats and barley. Bed out sweet potato seed in hot beds. Early tomatoes, pepper and egg plant may be sown in hot beds.

APRIL—The seventh of this month is the average date for the last killing frost. Plant celery, turnips and okra. To have a succession, plant more peas, corn, lettuce, radishes, beets and carrots. Begin planting cotton April 10th. This is the best month to make spring planting of alfalfa. Late in this month tomatoes may be planted in the open. At this time some will risk a planting of: tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants.

MAY—It is now safe to plant the main crop of: melons, squash, cucumbers, beans, pumpkin, and set out: tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants. Plant blackeyed peas, cow peas, peanuts, leaf lettuce, more radishes, mustard and corn. Sow seed for late cabbage in beds. In the field plant: milo, corn, atlas sorgo and kaffir. Acala cotton should not be planted later than the last of the month.

JUNE—Make the last planting of cantaloupes, watermelons, winter squash and pumpkins. Plant late cabbage in hills in the field. Roasting ears, bush beans, blackeyed peas, cucumbers, summer squash all do well when planted now. Late this month, in the field, plant Mexican June Corn, Mexican pinto beans, hegari and milo.

JULY—Plan the fall garden which often returns more than earlier plantings. Set out celery and cabbage plants. Plant pole and corn field beans, cucumbers for pickling. Sow turnips and rutabagas for fall and winter use. The last planting of corn, cane, hegari, kaffir and milo should be made early this month. Millet can mature when planted late this month.

AUGUST—Early this month, finish setting celery plants, sow more turnips, beans, and pickling cucumbers. Plant early cabbage for fall and winter use. The last planting of carrots, for fall use, should be made about the middle of this month. At this same time, begin planting: rye, wheat, oats, winter barley and pasture grasses.

SEPTEMBER—Plant: beets, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, Chinese cabbage and bunching onions. Sow onion seed about the 25th for spring transplanting. This is the best month to plant: alfalfa, rye grasses, crested wheat grass, Kentucky Blue Grass lawns and pasture grass mixtures.

OCTOBER—The thirtieth of this month is the average date for the first killing frost. Plant mustard, lettuce and spinach for early spring, also, winter radishes and onion sets. Winter barley, rye and wheat may be planted for spring pasture and grain crops.

NOVEMBER—Complete the harvest and prepare for winter.

DECEMBER—Foot up the profits and send to us for next season's catalog.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

SUPPLYING SEEDS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST
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Table of Valuable Information

Vegetable	Amount of seed required per 100 feet	per acre	Inches apart in the row	Inches between the rows	Depth to plant (inches)	Average germination 1 year old seed-%
Asparagus	1 oz.	5 lbs.	3	18-24	1	90
Beans, Dwarf	1 lb.	60 lbs.	2	18-24	1	90
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	30 lbs.	12-15	36	1	90
Beets, Garden	1 oz.	6 lbs.	2	12-18	1	80
Beets, Mangel	1 oz.	5 lbs.	4	20-36	1	80
Brussels Sprouts	¼ oz.	8 oz.	12-16	24-30	½	85
Cabbage	¼ oz.	8 oz.	12-18	24-30	½	85
Cantalope	½ oz.	1 lb.	48	72	1	85
Carrot	½ oz.	2 lbs.	2	12-18	½	75
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	8 oz.	14-18	24-30	½	75
Celery	¼ oz.	4 oz.	2	18-36	½	80
Collards	¼ oz.	8 oz.	12-18	24-30	½	88
Corn, Sweet	¼ lb.	5 lbs.	24	36	1	85
Cucumbers	½ oz.	2 lbs.	36	72	1	85
Egg Plant	⅛ oz.	8 oz.	18	24-30	½	75
Endive	1 oz.	4 lbs.	12	18	½	80
Kale	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	18	18-24	½	85
Kohlrabi	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	6	18-24	½	85
Leek	½ oz.	3 lbs.	4	14-20	½	80
Lettuce	½ oz.	2 lbs.	6	12-18	½	90
Melon, Musk	½ oz.	1 lb.	48	72	1	85
Melon, Water	1 oz.	2 lbs.	72	96	1	85
Mustard	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	2-3	12-18	¼	85
Okra	2 oz.	8 lbs.	15	36	1	85
Onions	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1-2	12-18	½	85
Parsley	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	3	18	½	70
Parsnips	½ oz.	3 lbs.	3	18	½	75
Peas	1 lb.	60 lbs.	2	24	1	90
Pepper	⅛ oz.	8 oz.	24	36	½	75
Pumpkin	1 oz.	3 lbs.	60	96	1	90
Radish	1 oz.	10 lbs.	1	12-18	½	90
Salsify	1 oz.	5 lbs.	2	18-24	½	75
Spinach	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2	12-18	1	80
Squash, Summer	1 oz.	2 lbs.	48	36	1	90
Squash, Winter	½ oz.	1 lb.	60	72	1	90
Tomato	⅛ oz.	8 oz.	48	48	½	85
Turnip	½ oz.	1 lb.	2	18-24	¼	90

Field Seeds

	lbs. per acre		lbs. per acre
Alfalfa	20	Hegari	8
Barley, winter	70	Maize	8
Barley, spring	100	Millet, drilled	20-25
Beans, Pinto	25	Oats	100
Clover, Sweet	15	Peas	30-60
Corn	5-8	Rye	60
Corn, Pop	8	Ryegrass	20
Cotton, delinted	12	Sudan Grass, drilled	4-20
Cotton, lint	32	Sudan Grass, broadcast	35
Johnson Grass	20	Wheat	60-90

This information has been compiled from 50 years of experience in handling seeds, it will not apply in all cases due to variation in location and condition. However, we believe our figures are a fair average.

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